Figure S1. *C. albicans* tetracycline regulatable strains demonstrate no growth defect *in vitro*. Standard growth curves for strains TT21 (filled squares), TNRG1 (open circles), and TUME6 (X's) were conducted in YPD medium with growth at 30°C and 200 rpm shaking. Aliquots were removed at hourly intervals and the OD_{600} nm measured on a spectrophotometer as an estimation of fungal growth. Doxycycline (20 µg/mL) was added to TUME6 cultures to maintain yeast morphology for accurate density measurements. Data is representative of three independent growth curve studies.

Figure S2. *C. albicans* strains expressing transcription factors involved in the yeast-to-hypha transition under control of a tetracycline regulatable promoter respond to doxycycline by adopting predicted morphologies under *in vitro* conditions. These strains were designed to overexpress *NRG1* and *UME6* to maintain cells locked in either the yeast or hyphal morphology in the absence of doxycycline (Dox.), respectively. Images were captured by standard light microscopy using a 40X objective. (A) Strains TT21 (empty vector), TNRG1 (*NRG1* overexpression), and TUME6 (*UME6* overexpression) were inoculated into YPD medium and grown overnight at 30°C in the presence or absence of doxycycline. TNRG1 cells will not filament in YPD at 30°C even under *NRG1* repression (doxycycline addition) as there is no stimulus for germination. However, doxycycline addition to the TUME6 strain prevents hypha formation in this typically filamentous strain. (B) These same strains were also inoculated into RPMI medium and grown overnight at 37°C in the presence or absence of doxycycline. Addition of doxycycline to the TNRG1 strain allows hypha formation to proceed normally in this typically non-filamentous strain. Doxycycline addition has no effect on TUME6 as native levels of *UME6* expression are sufficient to promote morphogenesis under hypha-inducing conditions. Importantly, doxycycline has no effect on TT21 as this strain contains an empty vector under control of the *tet-O* regulation machinery. Images are representative of three independent experiments.